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A Dangerous Precedent.

For the first time in the history of the country the president of the United States has voluntarily taken upon himself the settlement of labor disputes. Without any legal authority President Wilson has called the presidents of the railways and the representatives of the trainmen before him and is using the power of his high office to compel an agreement upon a basis which the parties on one side consider arbitrary and unfair. In 1904 President Roosevelt effected a settlement of the anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania, but that was at the solicitation of the interests involved, and he made no attempt to judge the issues. He secured a joint agreement to submit the matter to a commission of investigation and accept its findings. Mr. Wilson has assumed the right to be judge and jury and to render a verdict without a trial. It is true enough that the circumstances are extraordinary and justify extraordinary action. It is true enough that the country is alarmed at the dread possibilities of such a strike as that which threatens. But justice should not be dethroned because of a national emergency, nor should a dictatorship be set up on the excuse of public duty.

Without any investigation of the claims of the contending parties, President Wilson has reached a decision conceding the major demand of the trainmen, and calls upon the railroads to accept his judgment regardless of the merits of their contention, and regardless of the consequences to the railroads themselves. The railroads insist that the entire question be left to arbitration, contending that only in this manner can the rights or the wrongs of the controversy be accurately disclosed. The president says that arbitration is impossible because the trainmen refuse to submit their case to arbitration. Therefore the only thing to be done, from his standpoint, is to give the trainmen what they want.

It is expedient reasoning that does not appeal to the country's sense of fairness. The people of the United States have an inherent and profound regard for justice, and they do not like to see judgment rendered without a fair trial. Judgment in this case has been rendered without any trial. The president is in no position to know the facts, nor has he the right or the authority at this time to take virtual control of the railroads of the country and compel them to submit to his dictum. The precedent now being established at Washington is more dangerous than a general strike, terrible as that would be.—Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Painter's Revelation.

While the angels are weeping at the fantastic tricks before high heaven played by Acting Governor Painter, dressed in a little brief authority, his conduct may be beneficial in the revelation of the actual reasons for depriving the larger cities of the state of the self-government enjoyed by all other communities. The rural Missourians got an inkling of these reasons at the St. Joseph convention, when the governor's appointees in the cities used their vast power to further his individual aspirations. But Mr. Painter is continuing the lesson on a larger scale. He makes no hypocritical pretenses that police and election commissioners are chosen for the good of all the people. His only specific complaint against Commissioner McPheters is that he failed to heed his request that certain policemen be discharged because of political activity disagreeable to him four years ago. Now he is reported to have called the election commissioners on the carpet to answer complaints made by the Democratic City Committee. It is simply a partisan and factional matter. Considerations of the public welfare are not involved.

Rural Missouri should see what a power for evil the police, excise and

election laws put in the hands of a governor. The temptations to use this power for advancement of his favorites and for his own political aggrandizement is strong. The exercise of his power has resulted in many scandals. These abuses will continue as long as this un-American system is maintained. The Democratic in its state platform of 1912 declared: "We favor giving to the larger cities of the state home rule in accordance with the fundamental Democratic principle of self government, and to that end we favor giving to them the right to elect their excise and police commissioners as they now elect all other officers, or in such other manner as they wish." They enacted such a law and then treacherously slew it with the referendum.

Mr. Painter's performances show why. How long will fair minded Missourians encourage such conditions?—Globe-Democrat.

The publication in the Congressional Record of the lists of contributors to the Democratic campaign fund of 1912 reveals the name of Abram I. Elkus of New York, who gave \$5,000 to "the cause" and who now receives his reward by appointment as Ambassador to Turkey. Mr. Elkus' "dividends on water stock" as Senator Sherman calls it, are larger than those received by Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, who gave \$10,000, but not so large as those of Ambassador Willard at Madrid, who gave only \$2,000. It seems that there was not a fixed rate for embassies or legations, and, like all speculative enterprises, the element of luck entered very largely.

Justice Hughes does not seem to be greatly worried over the retorts of Democrats. His judicial experience has led him to know that it is well to have the facts before you decide a case. His summing up of the failure of Democracy can be depended on as facts not fancies.—Kenosha, Wis., News.

Comforting Figures

Some of Mr. Russell's friends gather comfort from the results of the late Congressional primary vote. Russell received 21,340 votes while Smith, Wilson and Hill, the Republican candidates, received a total of 17,697. These figures would be comforting to democrats and discouraging to republicans if not compared with former primary votes and general election votes. In the last five primaries the vote of both parties, according to the Blue Book, stands as follows:

Year	Democrats	Republicans
1908	20,124	11,502
1910	18,156	14,895
1912	19,275	11,592
1914	22,788	12,190
1916	21,340	17,697

While at the general election the vote stands as follows:

Year	Democrats	Republicans
1908	25,187	25,951
1910	23,612	22,463
1912	26,081	25,066
1914	23,295	22,266

Thus it will be seen that in the later years the Democrats have been casting practically their full strength in the primaries—take the year 1914 there were 22,788 Democratic votes in the primary and only 22,295 Democratic at the general election, a difference of only 507 votes while in the same year (1914) the Republicans cast only 12,190 votes in the primary, but in the general election polled 22,266, a difference of 10,076.

Again it will be noticed that in 1916 the Republicans cast 5507 more votes in the primary than in 1914, and 2802 more votes than the party ever polled in a primary.

The tables of figures above show that a large per cent of Republicans votes do not vote in the primaries, while exactly the converse is true of the Democrats and at the recent primary it is fair to conclude that practically a full democratic vote was cast because that party had seven candidates for governor and Mr. Russell had the benefit of their campaigns.

With a united party the 14th district is Republican by at least 1,500 and there can be no substantial doubt about the election of the nominee, former Speaker David W. Hill.

War Prosperity "Spotted"

"British trade restriction and Great Britain's control of ocean tonnage are preventing the farmers of my district from sharing in this war order prosperity," declares Hon. Norman J. Gould, of the 35th Congressional District New York. "Some of our manufacturers have experienced a period which, compared with the pre war paralysis of our industries, may be called a prosperous one, but the outlook for the farmers is anything but cheerful."

"To begin with, the British authorities placed apples on their list of luxuries, the importation of which, by the United Kingdom, is banned. My district is a large apple producing section and before the publication of this luxury list our farmers were disposing of their apples at a road at very satisfactory prices, receiving as high as \$5.00 a barrel for the fruit, but since the publication of this list the price has gone down to \$1.75 for the latter price. As a result of this slump in apple prices a very large fruit storage company in Wayne, a heavy producing county, has gone into bankruptcy, and others are pulling in their belts."

"In addition, the grain outlook is poor. Wet weather has greatly injured the oat crop. Wheat has stood it better, but here again the heavy hand of Great Britain is felt. She has put the freight rate so extortionately high that in order to deliver it in Liverpool in competition with Argentine wheat, our farmers must dispose of their crop at relatively unsatisfactory prices, or carry it over. If, under present conditions Argentina can force us to cut our prices on wheat to the quick Liverpool think what that county can do in our own market when the war is over if the Democratic free trade provision is then in operation."

"The effect of the British black list

has also been felt in my district. Only the other day a firm in the 56th lost a sizable contract on account of this black list. Appeals to State Department are barren of result. The appeal that this country must make is to the people for a change of Administration that we may have the application of brain, bone and sinew to our foreign affairs. My district is solid for protection, the Democrats are thoroughly demoralized, and a record Republican vote will be hung up in November.

There are no strings or mental reservations to the public pledges of administrative reform given by Charles Hughes. His record as governor of New York guarantees the fulfillment of every promise.—Omaha Bee.

Dry-Weather Orchard Hints.

Mow the tall weeds and summer grasses in the orchard, allowing them to lie as a mulch under the trees.

Applies color and mature better, especially on the lower limbs, if the growth under the trees is mowed down. Green weeds and summer grasses exhaust moisture from the orchard soil in a dry time; a mulch on the ground saves soil moisture.

Fruit buyers pay better prices for apples in clean orchards; they can see the fruit. Its quality shows up. It looks easy to handle. The man with a neglected orchard never gets what his fruit is worth.

Apple picking is made easier if the weeds are mowed in the orchard and the place kept clean. Pickers are disgruntled and do poor work where they have to wade through weeds and briars wet with dew or autumn rains.

The grower who gets into his orchard now sees anything else which is the matter with his orchard, has his attention called to anything which needs to be done to improve it, and learns a good lesson for next year's operations.

Dead limbs take a great deal of water from growing apple trees. They are in the way at gathering time and make the whole crop look diseased. If caused by canker, the disease will spread to other parts of the orchard. Prune them out now and paint the wounds.

Water sprouts and surplus limbs take too much water from the trees in time of drought; prune out those which are not needed on the tree and save the water for the ripening fruit; fruit won't mature well where shaded by sprouts. The crop shows up better where the tree is kept pruned, admitting sunlight and air, and enables the buyer to see the better fruit. These statements are not guesses or mere opinions. They are some of the things that have been proved by careful tests at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

Swat The Chigger.

Touch each chigger bite with a brush that has been dipped in iodine or apply strong solutions of ammonia or common baking soda after itching has begun. The better plan of course, is to prevent the chigger from getting a foothold at all. This may be done in a number of ways. A bath in hot water with strong soap is very good if taken immediately after passing through the shrubbery and weeds from which the chiggers are picked up, but the best real preventive is flowers of sulphur rubbed all over the body, particularly from the knees down. The sulphur may be made to stick better if mixed with a little cold cream and rubbed on.—L. Haseman, Missouri College of Agriculture.

Baltimore American—twenty five tons of note paper have been sent to the Mexican border for the use of the National Guardsmen. Many will be surprised to learn there is that much left in the country.

It is grieving the old line Democratic newspapers very much to see how apt the Hughes women are at planning a campaign. The Democrats fear for the fireside and the home if this keeps up, but would see no menace if the women would only vote for Wilson and let the fireside go hang.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Cultured Buttermilk Replaces That From Sour Milk.

The term, buttermilk, has for many years been applied to the product left after churning milk or cream and abstracting the butter. In the last few years a new kind of buttermilk has been placed on the market which is rapidly displacing the old fashioned, home-churned product. Some prejudiced exists against this manufactured buttermilk but, according to Dr. M. P. Ravenel of the preventive medicine department of the University of Missouri, it is really cleaner, has a better taste and is more suitable for food purposes than the old product.

Butter manufacturers do not depend on the accidental souring of milk as formerly, says Dr. Ravenel, but are using "pure culture starters" as they are called. So in manufacturing buttermilk, a known germ is added to skimmed milk, and an artificial buttermilk is produced.

Slightly different methods exist, but this receipt represents the newer product and will show people what they are drinking when they take the manufactured buttermilk. One gallon of whole milk is added to twenty gallons of skimmed milk as soon as it has been separated. This is not necessary, but is done because most people like to see some signs of butter fat in buttermilk. "Starter" is added, and the whole quantity of milk is kept at 70 degrees F. for six or seven hours, when it will be found to have curdled. It is then churned for one half hour, and should be bottled at once and cooled to 50 degrees or below to prevent the further development of acid and separation of the whey. It is finally strained through cheesecloth to remove any coarse lumps. It is a refreshing and tasteful drink with high food value, and as a summer drink is especially good for both children and adults.

The 60 percent reduction which the Democratic tariff law made in the duty on oats—from 15c under the Republican law to 6c—raised hob with the American market during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, nine months of which was under the Democratic law. During that fiscal year 22,266,000 bushels of oats came in from Canada, valued at \$7,880,000 compared with an importation of 708,000 bushels in 1913 valued at \$275,550 under the Republican tariff law. Then the war came along, and Canada was obliged to divert the bulk of her oat crop to the theatre of hostilities. The same situation presented itself in regard to hay the Democrats reducing the duty on that product 50 per cent. Our markets were being stuffed with Canadian hay when the war broke out and that crop went to Europe. Recently the embargo on exports of hay from Canada to neutral countries was raised and the prospect is bright for Canadian farmers many of whom have carried over a portion of their last year's crop, and they plan to unload that on our market, thanks to the Democratic tariff law. Do our farmers stand for a policy which opens the American market to competition from Canada limited only by the productivity of Canadian soil? Isn't the Republican policy of protection a pretty good one?

When the present fiscal year was only six weeks old the deficit in the United States Treasury was more than \$23,000,000 and only a few hundred thousand less than it was for the same period of last year. Yet the revenue receipts for this year's period were more than ten millions above those of last year. What's the answer? It would appear that the more money the Democrats can get or plan for the more they spend.

The only instance in which the Democratic party has subscribed to the doctrine, "America first" is in the levying of higher taxes on the folks at home.—Prague Okla., Record.

I came to Taneyville when the town had no blacksmith and if my work suits you tell your neighbor, if not tell me. All work guaranteed. W. S. Jones, Taneyville, Mo.



CARTER in New York Evening Sun

"I've had enough of it"